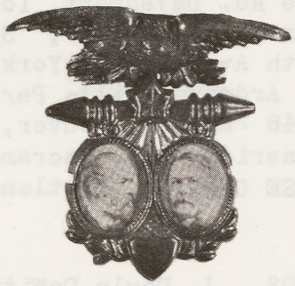
APIC KEYNOTER®

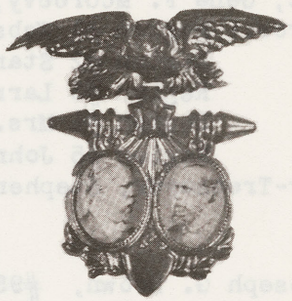
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME X, Number 2 | ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY | SUMMER 1971

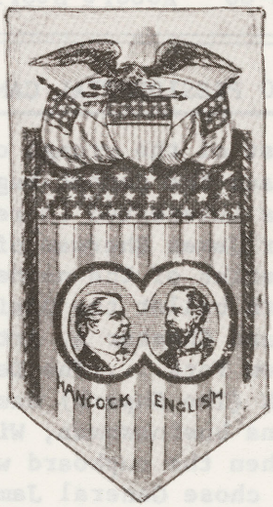
THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1880



REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Garfield and Arthur)
4,449,053
(214)



DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Hancock and English)
4,442,035
(155)



NATIONAL GREENBACK PARTY
(Weaver and Chambers)
307,306

PROHIBITION PARTY
(Dow and Thompson)
10,305

AMERICAN NATIONAL PARTY
(Phelps and Pomeroy)
707

APIC KEYNOTER® ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY BY APIC SUMMER 1971

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THE 1880 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN (see cover and page 5).

President Hayes righted most of the wrongs of the Grant administration, initiating many reforms and worked to replace the carpet-bag governments in the South, but chose not to seek reelection. Grant was interested in reelection, and the other top runners were James G. Blaine and Senator James Sherman of Ohio. Grant, backed by the New York 'Conklin' Machine, had over three-fourths of the needed votes but the Convention remained deadlocked for 35 ballots-- on the 36th ballot the Blaine and Sherman forces combined to nominate James A. Garfield of Ohio and Chester A. Arthur, a Conklin man and recently removed as Collector of the Port of New York.....The Democrats had nineteen nominees but popular General Winfield S. Hancock (The Superb) was chosen on the second ballot. His running mate was the obscure Indiana businessman, William H. English, whose greatest asset was ample 'funds', at a time when the cupboard was rather bare. The Greenback Party, advocating monetary reforms, chose General James B. Weaver of Iowa and Benjamin J. Chambers of Texas. Neal Dow, the Maine Temperance leader, and Henry A. Thompson were the choices of the Prohibition Party. The American National Party, a group opposing secret societies and calling for direct Presidential vote, named John W. Phelps and Samuel C. Pomeroy ..... The campaign was rather dull as the platforms were rather similar, except for the tariff issue. Some conflict of interest charges were leveled against Garfield and some forged 'Morey' letters hurt him in the West, but these were offset by some inept statements about tariff made by Hancock. The total popular vote was very close, but Garfield had 204 electoral votes to 155 for Hancock. The Greenback Party polled only three percent of the votes and did not affect the outcome..... In those days, a new President's time was largely consumed in seeing office seekers and by late June most of the patronage jobs were assigned and he decided to take a vacation. While at the Washington railroad station on July 2, 1881, he was shot by a disgruntled office seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, but he lingered until mid-September .... Vice President Chester A. Arthur took over the reins and continued the reforms initiated by Hayes and Garfield. He disassociated himself from the Conklin Machine to become a fine and independent President.....

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE 1956 CAMPAIGN--ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST SOLICITED.

OUR

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

from Gene F. McGreevy, #131.

The first year of our administration has drawn to a close and it has been a rewarding, if at times frustrating, experience. The Presidency of APIC offers a real challenge and like a juggler it is difficult, at times, to keep all the balls in the air at the same time. It is impossible to satisfy all members, no matter what your decisions may be, because in an activist hobby like ours there will always be those who feel they are slighted, overlooked, or otherwise treated unfairly. The best you can do is to try and treat everyone in a fair manner and then the chips have to fall where they may.

I sincerely believe that the majority of our membership are truly dedicated collectors who have an avid interest in the historical aspects of our hobby and that they want to see our organization grow and flourish and if they can make a worthwhile contribution to this end they will do so. We more than welcome your comments and suggestions, but, please, no frivolous or nit-picking complaints. We spend hours putting out fires which were carelessly ignited in the first place. If you have a complaint be sure that it is a justifiable complaint, backed up by substantiated facts and not based on gossip, hearsay or on the opinion of someone posing as an expert who really is not one. Our hobby has become a National source of wonder to many on the fringes who can hardly wait to get in on the goodies and to make a fast buck, many times, at the expense of our less knowledgeable members. This is a hobby in which we engage and not a profit-making business, as some want to make it and have made it. All of us have to be on guard -- otherwise, as the years pass the charlatans will overpower us and take control and then everything goes down the drain. I am sure that many of you are confused by the charges and counter-charges, loose talk and other verbage, by some, regarding all aspects of our hobby. If only there was some way to quell the mis-information, double-dealing, subterfuge and outright cheating being done by a vocal handful of people posing as collectors who really are plain and simple "fast buck operators." These people could care less if their offerings are genuine or not. They have learned, and most of them date since 1964, that they can really shear some of our sheep so they set out to operate in their own seedy, shoddy, manner -- to take as many of our members as they can before the word gets around about their nefarious practices. Thank God they are in the minority, but unfortunately, they are the ones who sound off constantly espousing their interest in APIC and how it should be run, when in reality, their real reason is their own financial gain. Keep in mind also that to publish on our hobby does not, automatically, mean truth and knowledge. I have seen several publications, of late, and one of them, Political Americana, edited by Tom French of Capitola, California, if the first issue is indicative of those to follow, can well make a significant contribution to our hobby. Some I have seen are just a sales sheet, with a few historical excerpts thrown in and the usual diatribe against APIC and our policies. These generally come from those who would like to mold our group in their own image and are enraged when their true intent is discovered -- again -- "make a fast buck off of these yokels" before they wake up and find out what we are really doing to them.

We are heartily in favor of sales sheets, mail auctions, etc., because these afford the opportunity for many of our members to acquire additions to their collections which they would never be able to do without these offerings. There are some very fine mail auctions being conducted among them being George Rinsland, Ben Corning, Leon Weisel and I'm

sure there are others. These are well prepared, orderly and factual and they leave no doubt in the prospect's mind what he will get if he is a successful bidder. There are also many fine sales sheets being printed. However, there are enough of those whose offerings are misleading, transactions not completed promptly, arguments about authenticity, and failure to make refunds when due, to cause concern. Believe me when I say that 90% of all the complaints I have received during the past year have concerned the same small group of people. The charlatans are, however, in the minority. We are thinking seriously of submitting a questionnaire to all who make offerings for sale covering questions about their operation and asking them to sign an affidavit that they will operate in a forthright and honest manner and not engage in the sale of reproductions, restrikes, etc., and further that they will handle all transactions promptly leaving no loose ends for the purchaser to complain about. Of course, by the same token, all purchasers should remit to the offerees promptly and not make any unfounded charges about them. If the membership shows me enough interest in this type of project, I will name a committee to undertake it. When an authorized, certified list is prepared we will publish it in the KEYNOTER.

A good chance for each of you to help your hobby has presented itself. Some time back, Congressman James A. McClure (Rep. Idaho) had sponsored House Bill #5360 which would prohibit manufacture or import of coin replicas. Now a much more inclusive bill has been sponsored by Congressman Seymour Halpern (Rep. New York) known as HR 9780, the Hobby Protective Act. This would outlaw reproduced hobby items -- coins and related items, stamps and related items, POLITICAL items and LITERATURE, if they are not plainly and permanently marked with the calendar year in which they were manufactured. The act would be enforced by the Federal Trade Commission. Each of you should invite your friends to join you in writing your Congressman asking him to support HR 9780 -- it will take your effort to move this through Congress.

It has been a busy summer and I apologize for being so far behind in my correspondence but I hope to be completely caught up by September 1.

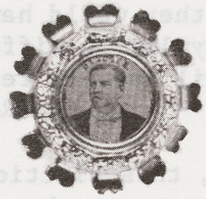
We are planning to establish a new Southeastern Region so that our friends in that section of the country will have a regional Vice President to represent them. Stanley King has his hands full with his region around New York City, and by his own admission, cannot do justice to the Southeastern section.

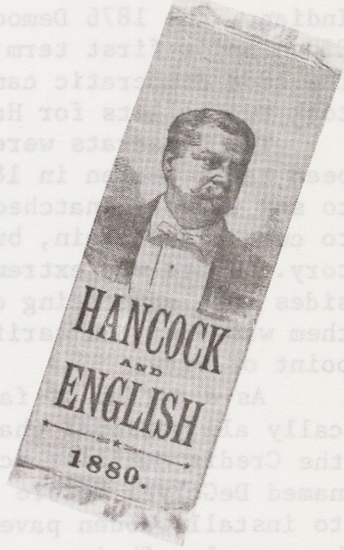
As I mentioned in my recent letter to you we are working on some revisions of our Constitution including an amendment to cover button manufacture. We hope to have this information to you for your vote before year-end. I wish to thank Lois Rathbone, Region 4 Vice President, for her work on the Constitution revision and also board member, John Gibson, Sr., #240, for working with Lynn Griffith, #229, on the proper legal wording of our manufacture amendment. I also received some very helpful comments and suggestions from Gary White, #900, Kenn Boelte, #2114, John Mayne, #2135, and our West Coast Vice President John Fraser, who sent along a helpful letter from Fred Jorgensen, #2082.

Our Board of Directors, meeting in Chicago on June 18, decided to hold the 1972 APIC National Convention at the Red Carpet Inn in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in early August, 1972. This decision was not made to thwart the will of the members, as some will infer, but rather, just the opposite -- to give the members a Convention they can truly enjoy and happily remember; and as members, you deserve no less. To adequately and properly plan a National Convention the committee should have a year in which to get prepared and to have all plans fulfilled so that the convention runs smoothly and with all details handled before the convention convenes. Milwaukee was selected for several reasons. Its location is close to the domicile of the President, giving him the opportunity to closely supervise the work of the planning committee through all of the various stages. It was further selected because of the leadership that Joe Brown can give the committee of devoted, dedicated Wisconsin APIC members who will be able to carry the convention duties load with experience and expertise. Also, the Red Carpet Inn and EXPO Milwaukee offer outstanding accommodations, good food, and splendid meeting and exhibition facilities. We will be planning good, meaty business sessions; worthwhile historical-type programs; lively auctions: lots of bourse activity; members displays with award ribbons and a special Presidential award. We are determined that the 1972 convention will be the finest we have ever held --- and with the cooperation of all of you it will be just that.

1880 - CLOSE, BUT NO CIGAR

by Jon D. Curtis, #1438





The election of 1880 brought together a number of unusual personalities. There was ex-President, U.S. Grant, who had visions of challenging the "Third-Term Tradition," but fortunately for the country, these proved to be visions of grandeur. There was James A. Garfield, the Republican nominee and ultimate victor. Garfield was a Latin and Greek scholar, ex-college president, former Union general, congressman, Senator-elect, and manager of Senator John Sherman's attempt to win the 1880 nomination. His running mate was a political non-entity from New York, Chester A. Arthur. Arthur had the unenviable distinction of being a member of the Roscoe Conkling political machine and had been fired from his previous position as Collector of the Port of New York by the incumbent Republican, Rutherford B. Hayes, and had never been elected to a public office in his life.

On the other side of the ledger, the Democrats had nominated General Winfield Scott Hancock. Hancock is the only presidential nominee who was a twin; and was named after General Winfield Scott, the 1852 Whig nominee for President. He was a truly fine general, respected, brave, and to prove that he was human, just a little bit on the profane side. Second place on the Democratic ticket went to 58 year-old William H. English of Indiana. English had retired from public life prior to the Civil War to concentrate on his private business interests. He re-emerged in 1880 on the national scene only to slip back into obscurity after the election.

The Greenback Party, not to be outdone by the major parties, also picked a military figure. Their choice was Civil War General James B. Weaver of Iowa, who would also be the Populist nominee in 1892. Benjamin J. Chambers of Texas was his running mate.

The Prohibition Party, making its third run at the presidency, picked Neal Dow, the 76 year-old Mayor of Portland, Maine, for its nominee. Dow was known as the "Father of Maine's Anti-Liquor Law." Dow, at 76, survived the election by 17 years ... the irony is that Garfield, who was only 49, would be in his grave ten months after the election. Henry A. Thompson was the Prohibition nominee for the Vice Presidency.

The American Party was also active and picked John W. Phelps and Samuel C. Pomeroy.

A brief review of the conventions shows that the leading contenders for the Republican nomination were ex-President Grant, James G. Blaine, and John Sherman of Ohio. Actually, Grant was the choice of the "Stalwarts" led by Conkling of New York. Conkling had over 300 delegates pledged to Grant when the convention opened. It is almost beyond comprehension that close to a majority of the Republican delegates could consider returning Grant to an office which had overwhelmed him during his previous two terms. For 35 ballots, these three leading men struggled to deadlocks. Finally on the 36th ballot, the convention nominated Garfield, a true dark horse.

According to tradition, the consolation prize of the Vice Presidential nomination is given to the losing faction. The Garfield people approached the "Stalwarts" General Woodford and Levi P. Morton, but they turned it down on the advice of Conkling. Chester A. Arthur was the third man contacted, and in a rare display of independent thinking up to that time, he accepted.

The Democratic Convention saw a number of men seeking the nomination. Besides General Hancock, there was Senator Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware; Senator Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, the 1876 Democratic candidate for Vice President and future number two man during Cleveland's first term; Speaker of the House Samuel J. Randall, and the man who would be the 1888 Democratic candidate for Vice President, Allen G. Thurman. Nonetheless, it only took two ballots for Hancock to secure the Democratic designation.

The Democrats were still trying to come back from the disaster of the 1860 split having been badly beaten in 1864, 1868 and 1872. In 1876, in all probability, they had won only to see victory snatched away by the Special Election Commission. In 1880 the Democrats were to come close again, but they would have to wait until 1884 to taste the sweet wine of victory. There was extremely little difference in the platforms of the major parties. Both sides were advocating civil service reform and about the only area of controversy between them was over the tariff -- with the Republicans representing the high protective tariff point of view.

As a matter of fact, this election was so devoid of issues it came down to practically all personal character attacks. Garfield was accused of being a thief and part of the Credit Mobilier scandal. He had also received a fee of $5,000 for representing a man named DeGolyer before the Washington Board of Public Works. DeGolyer wanted a contract to install wooden pavement in Washington. At the time Garfield was representing DeGolyer, he was also Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, which would vote the necessary funds for such a project. Another attack concerned the forged "Morey Letter" which showed Garfield in favor of the importation of Chinese labor to the West Coast and this forgery did cost Garfield votes in California and Nevada.

Unfortunately for the Republicans, General Hancock was a hero and a competent general. He had an unblemished record in his personal life also, but his one problem was his naivete regarding political detail. He told one reporter that the tariff question was a local problem and that state legislatures have no jurisdiction over tariffs ... it was up to Congress to settle tariff questions.

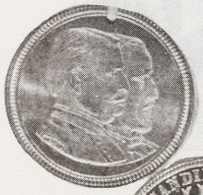
There was no set date for presidential elections and in an early September election, Maine, Blaine's home state, elected a Democratic-Greenback candidate as governor. This startled the Republicans into action and Ohio and Indiana went Republican in October to make the November Republican prospects much brighter.

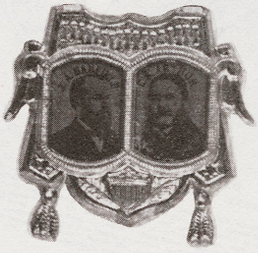
When the vote was counted, it was one of the closest elections in U.S. history. The electoral vote was Garfield 214 to Hancock 155. However, in the popular vote, there was only a difference of 9,457 votes. Garfield had 4,454,433 -- Hancock, 4,444,976. Weaver had 308,649 and the Prohibition Party won 10,364 votes. The American Party had only 1,045. Garfield had taken 48.315% of the total vote and Hancock had 48.212%. Garfield's margin was only one-tenth of one percent. Garfield was strongest in the North and West with the exception of California and Nevada. He lost California by 78 votes out of 183,000. The "Morey Letter" certainly cost him this state. Hancock, as all Democrats, was strongest in the South and border states. The only states outside this area he captured were California, Nevada, and New Jersey. Most of Weaver's Greenback support came from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri and Texas. Almost half of the Prohibition strength was in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Regardless of its closeness, the election of 1880 was not one of our more exciting elections.

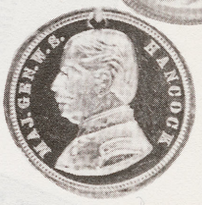
Garfield had little time to establish himself in the White House, for on July 2, 1881 he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, in the Washington Railroad Station. Guiteau was a disappointed office seeker who had had an interview with Garfield for a position in the American consulate in France. The assassin fired two bullets, one grazing Garfield's arm and one fracturing his spine. Garfield lingered through the summer and was moved to the Jersey coast on September 6. He died there on September 19, at 10:30 p.m. Guiteau's trial started on November 14, 1881 and ended on January 25, 1882. He was defended by his brother-in-law, George Scoville, who pleaded insanity (which by his actions at the trial, he probably was), but to no avail. The jury deliberated only one hour and on June 30, 1882, over 200 paying customers watched as Guiteau was hanged.

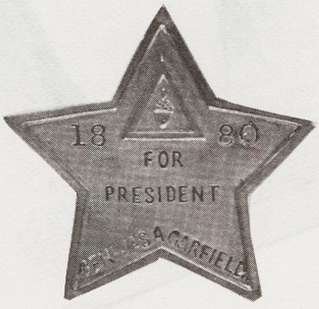
Chester A. Arthur, the machine politician who became President on Garfield's death, was quite a capable man and even though he was a major example of the patronage system, he put much civil service reform into practice. He undoubtedly deserved a Presidential term in his own right, but he was not given the opportunity to head the ticket in 1884, as he had not pleased many of the party leaders.

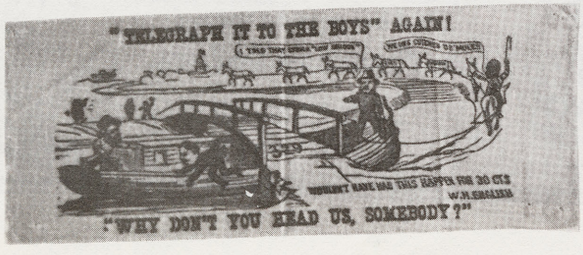
1880 CAMPAIGN BADGES, BUTTONS, TOKENS AND RIBBONS.

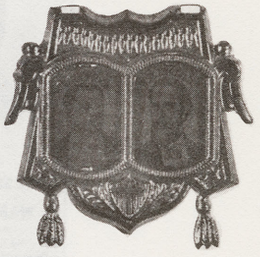












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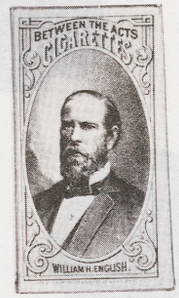
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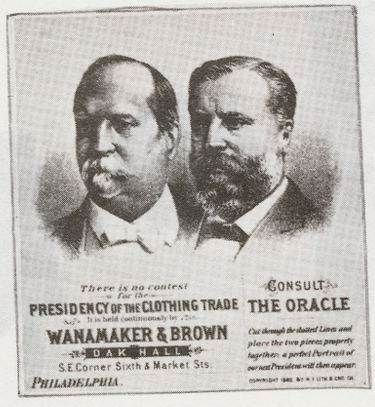
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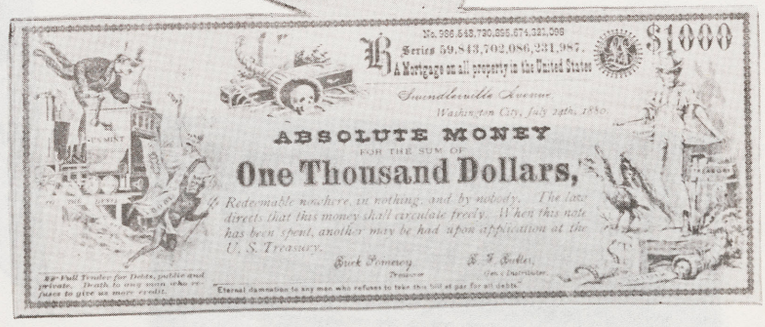
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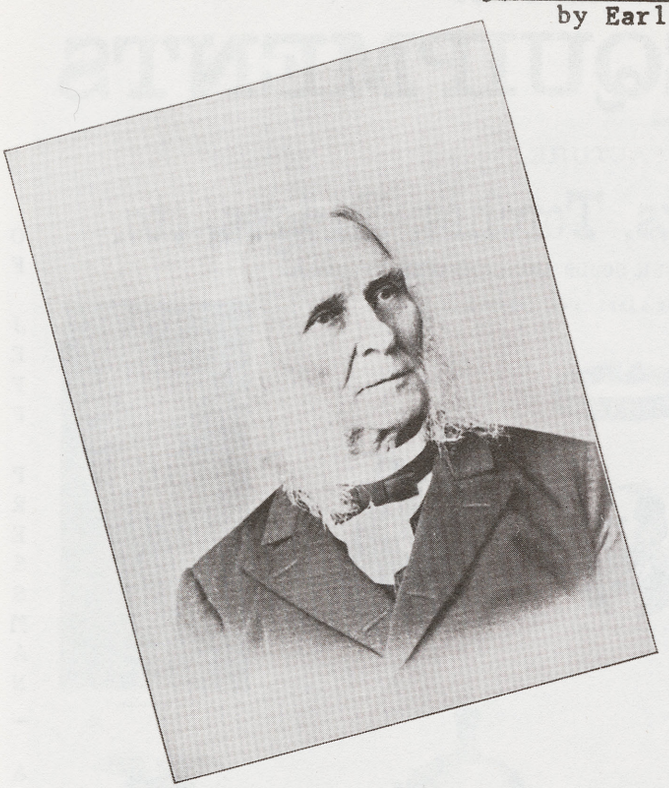
1880 3-D AND CLOTH ITEMS.

THE PROHIBITION CANDIDATES OF 1880

by Earl F. Dodge #1116



Neal Dow

H. A. Thompson

On June 17, 1880 the third national nominating convention of the Prohibition Party was held in Cleveland, Ohio with 142 delegates from twelve states in attendance. The party adopted a platform which dwelt entirely with the alcohol question except for a declaration in favor of woman's suffrage. For President, the delegates unanimously named General Neal Dow of Maine, who was placed in nomination by James Black, the party's first presidential nominee (1872). Dow, who rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Civil War, was wounded, captured and imprisoned eight months before being released in exchange for Confederal General Fitzhugh Lee. He is considered "the father of prohibition" by most temperance advocates as he secured passage of the nation's first state prohibition law in Maine in 1851. He was twice elected Mayor of Portland, Maine and served two terms in the Maine legislature. An active Republican, he joined the Prohibition Party when he became convinced that the GOP would not support Prohibition. His running mate was Dr. H. A. Thompson of Ohio. Thompson was serving as President of Otterbein University in Westerville, Ohio and was also an ordained minister in the United Brethren Church. He joined the party in 1874 and in 1877 was the party's nominee for Governor of Ohio. Due to Dow's advanced age, his campaigning was greatly limited, however, the party circulated quantities of literature, especially speeches by Dow and the party platform. This material helped to recruit many educators, clergymen and other leaders to the party and had an impact for many years when the party vote and influence grew steadily. Just prior to the election, a Republican newspaper in Maine published a report that Neal Dow had withdrawn as a candidate and was urging all his supporters to vote for Garfield. This report was telegraphed all over the nation. Even though Dow strongly denied the story, the impact was great and the party polled only 10,305.

PHOTO OF 1880 CATALOGUE — COURTESY OF JEFF PRESSMAN — APIC #1082.

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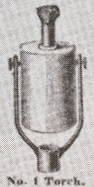
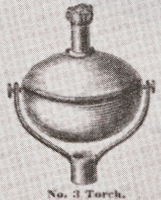
No. 4 Badge.

No. 4 Badge, 3-4 Size.


No. 1 Torch.

No. 2 Torch.


No. 3 Torch.

No. 2 Badge, 3-4 Size.

Chinese Lantern.

Adjustable Shirt Front.

Monogram Shirts.

Flag Shirts.

Monogram Shirts.

Adjustable Shirt Front.

Long May it Wave.

All our Goods are made of the Best Material, and we Guarantee First-class Work. Our Torches are provided with the "Fletcher Wick," and are made Oil-tight. Notice the following prices:

TORCHES.

No. 1, with Wick	per 100,	$9 00
" 2, " "	"	12 00
" 3, " "	"	15 00
Handles four feet long	"	1 25
Double Revolving Torches, with Handles	"	20 00
Gun Torch	"	50 00
Telescope Torch	"	50 00

CAPES.

26 inch, Red, White and Blue	per 100,	$60 00
24 " " " "	"	50 00
21 " " " "	"	45 00

CAPS.

No. 1, Oil Cloth, Red, White or Blue	per 100,	$25 00
" 2, " " " " Navy	"	27 00
" 3, Duck or Flannel	"	30 00

BELTS.

No. 1, Lettered Oil Cloth, Red, White or Blue, with Buckles	per 100,	$25 00
" 2, " Heavy Duck, with Buckles	"	30 00
" 3, Leather, Enameled, Red, White or Blue	"	30 00

LEGGINGS.

Oil Cloth, Red, White or Blue	per 100 pairs,	$35 00
White Duck	"	40 00

OFFICERS' SUITS.

No. 1, Field Officers, Gold Color	each,	$2 50
" 2, Line Officers, Silver Color	"	2 50

SHIRTS.

No. 1, White Muslin, Monogram or Flag, Colored Fronts	per 100,	$75 00
" 2, White Canton Flannel, Monogram or Flag, Colored Fronts	"	83 00
" 3, Colored " " " " " "	"	91 00
" 4, Wool Shirts	per dozen,	$15 00, $18 00 and 21 00
Adjustable Shirt Fronts, with Portraits	per 100,	60 00

BADGES.

No. 1, Fine Gilt	per gross,	$3 00
" 2, "	"	4 25
" 3, " with Red, White and Blue Ribbon	"	7 00
" 4, " with Blue or Red Ribbon	"	8 00
Albitam Medals, Ribbon Attachment, never tarnish	per 100,	7 00
" " Eagle and Pin Attachment	"	9 00

CAMPAIGN FLAGS.

No. 1, With Candidates' Names, Length 15 inches	per gross,	$7 80
" 2, " " " " 27 "	"	21 00
" 3, " " " " 43 "	"	51 00
Streamers, with Candidates' Names	"	9 00
Silk Flag, 7x10 inches	per dozen,	2 50
" 8x12 "	"	4 00
" 12x18 "	"	6 00
" 16x24 "	"	9 00
" 34x35 "	"	19 00
" 30x48 "	"	26 00
Candidates' Names	"	3 50
Company Banners, Fine Net Work and Lettered on Both Sides	each,	5 00
Regimental Banners, with Lettering and Portraits on Both Sides	"	7 00

CHINESE LANTERNS.

No. 1, 6 inch diameter	per 100,	$4 50
" 2, 7½ " "	"	5 00
" 3, 9 " "	"	7 00

STEEL ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, LITHOGRAPHS, &c.

Size, 10x12	per 100,	$8 00
Splendid Campaign Double Portraits, 22x28, President and Vice-President	"	15 00
Fine Lithograph, 12x16	"	4 00
Photographs, Cabinet Size	"	5 00
Photographs, Card Size	"	2 50
Lithographs on Linen, 22x28	"	50 00
Campaign Pipes, with Decorated Bowls	"	5 00

THE 1880 CAMPAIGN ITEMS, by U. I. Chick Harris, #139.

An interesting aspect of any campaign is the information as to what items were used in that particular campaign and their availability today -- future feature campaigns will include such information. From 1880, the small jugates are especially elusive, with Hancock-English being one of the more difficult of all to obtain. There are several varieties of sepia cardboard photo jugates and ferrotypes (tin-type photo on iron) but so often it seems they are off-center, faded or otherwise defective and deserve their "K" classification in the APIC price guide. Single photo items while not common, do appear and when nice, command prices within the $40 to $70 APIC price range. Political tokens are quite common and several nice varieties, even those depicting both candidates can be obtained for $5 to $10. Paper material had a hey-day, especially store cards (items put out by merchants with their ads). Did you notice the hidden photo card -- and find Hancock? There was no variety of three-dimensional items, but a new campaign innovation was the guettapercha collar boxes---there are varieties for Hancock, Garfield and for Arthur -- possibly some were made for Hancock, Garfield and for Arthur -- possibly some were made for English too -- or possibly the Arthur ones were made after he became President -- but, General Chester A. Arthur is below his portrait. Ironstone plates for both the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates for both parties were popular as well as many clear glass 6" and 7" Garfield plates, some with the alphabet around the border. These sell in the $15 to $20 range. 1880 was the first big year for bandannas; they came in red, white cotton and most were jugates. There was at least one blue variety, which depicted very pop-eyed portraits -- the bandannas sell from $25 to $35. Oil cloth ribbons made their debut to augment the nice woven ones -- cotton ribbons replaced the silk ones and jugate ribbons, especially of Garfield and Arthur, are not uncommon. Ribbon prices range from $20 upward. Shank back political buttons made a comeback after being popular in the 1840's and 50's. The brass shells of coat and sleeve size with names of G & B and H & E are very common and sell between $7 to $10. All types of paraphernalia for torch light parades was very popular (see photo), but little such has been preserved and one really wonders how any have survived for over ninety years.

#1

1880 REBUS STORE CARDS

#2

According to Webster, a rebus is a representation of words or syllables by pictures of objects, whose names resemble the words or syllables in sound. The rebus store card, #1 pictured above, is as follows: "You (ewe) can bet your bottom dollar that you will see Garfield defeated by Hancock." The second one has been left for you to do. The first two members in each APIC region who are under 21 (roster classification #1), submitting the correct wording for rebus #2, will receive a prize and recognition in the next KEYNOTER. Submit all entries by October 1, 1971 to the KEYNOTER editor.

EDITORIALIZING *with 'Chick'*

The watch fob controversy seems to have cooled and all the labelling of fraud, fake, Brummagem, etc., are just echoes. The APIC was well aware of the implications of the statement in the last KEYNOTER which stated that the 1912, 16, and 1920 fobs being offered were genuine. You can rely on the unsensational, factual approach which the APIC endeavors to follow, as it was the concensus of opinion of many knowledgeable collectors who examined a group of the fobs that they were genuine, and even though many looked "just too good," there were also some which showed the ravages of time. While one can rightfully question some of the ethics used in their demonstration, this does not affect their authenticity. While the quantity found is not known, it seems that there is a considerable group of the four fobs; mated pairs of jugates of 1920, depicting Harding and Coolidge and Cox and Roosevelt, identical, but one is a thin sheet metal and the other a heavy metal variety, both in gold and silver color. Prices will probably stabilize shortly.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION
by Earl F. Dodge, #1116

E. HAROLD MUNN, SR.

The Prohibition Party, once again, was the first to hold their nominating convention. On June 25, in Wichita, Kansas in the auditorium of the First Church of the Nazarene, fifty-four delegates from fourteen states and the District of Columbia met and chose their 1972 nominees. E. Harold Munn, Sr., of Hillsdale, Michigan was chosen to head the ticket for the third time (a first) and Marshall Uncapher (pronounced Unca' pher) of Hutchinson, Kansas was their choice for Vice President. Munn was selected from five nominees, which included Marshall Uncapher, Dr. J. L. Autenreith, Mark R. Shaw, and Charles W. Ewing, and won on the second ballot 31 to 19. The Vice Presidential nominees were Roger I. Williams of Massachusetts and Marshall Uncapher, with Uncapher winning 30 to 22 on the first ballot.

Marshall Uncapher

Munn is acting Academic Dean of Hillsdale College and has been active in the Prohibition Party for many years, serving the last sixteen as National Party Chairman. Uncapher is the Kansas State Party Chairman and a manufacturing company sales representative. He was the Prohibition Party's nominee for Governor of Kansas in 1968 and 1970.

The Party platform is very similar to the one adopted in 1968 -- with greater emphasis on environmental matters; year-round time standardization and support of measures to reduce the tax load the welfare system is imposing on taxpayers. Prohibitionists who were the first to seat women as full convention delegates, made history again by seating Lee Kennicutt of Arkansas, an 18-year-old delegate, the first under the new 18-year-old voting law.

During the convention the 'Partisan Prohibition Historical Society' was organized to preserve the Party heritage and Roger C. Storms was elected Society President. (Editor's note --) Earl F. Dodge, APIC #1116, is National Executive Secretary of the Party and editor of their publication 'THE NATIONAL STATESMAN.' The APIC has been promised a supply of the official jugate buttons when they are issued; we plan to distribute to each member as was done in 1964 and 1968.

ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS

By Webster Haven, #131 324 Monticello Drive N.; Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

this is the new name of the feature formerly known as "For the Newer Collector." The questions came from all -- new and advanced, young and old, so the name change seemed appropriate.

In the winter 1970-71 KEYNOTER, the "For the Newer Collector" column contained a question and answer relative to the 1904 National Liberty Party and also a button of "Taylor-Good Government League." At that time we mentioned that we did not believe that the button was a 1904 National Liberty Party item. Since then we have received the following information from Bob Lowe, #174. "The Taylor pin is for Edward R. Taylor who ran for Mayor of San Francisco in 1907 on both the Democratic and Good Government League slates. It was a very interesting era with Abe Ruef, the Flamboyant party boss calling the shots in an era of graft, which rivaled the Crocker era in New York. There is an excellent book about this period, "A Debonair Scoundrel" by Lately Thomas, publisher Holt, Rinehart, Winson in 1962. I have a side collection on this era, which featured such characters as Patrick Henry McCarthy (who was called Pin Head), Eugene Schmitz, a tool of Ruef for many years, and lots of others. Incidentally, Taylor was an M.D. and always wore a red carnation in his buttonhole. If you look at the pin under discussion, you will notice the carnation ... incidentally, there is another pin of Taylor with his name (TAYLOR) under it. This is also blue with white." Thanks, Bob.

Q. Why were the first five Presidents of the United States referred to as "The American Kings?"
A. Colin Simkin of West Hartford, Connecticut has kindly furnished the following information on this question:

From notes of The Club of Odd Volumes (Boston):
"It is said that, at this time, Gilbert Stuart being in pressing need of money, accepted a commission from William S. Pendleton to paint portraits of the first five Presidents of the United States at $50 each."

From the Columbian Sentinel, November 16, 1825:
"Pendleton's (John, brother of William S.) trip to Paris was that of purchasing agent for Messrs. Doggett and Company -- becoming interested in lithography, he studied under some of the best French artists and on his return home, brought with him not only a knowledge of the arts, but a goodly supply of lithographic stones, chalks and pencils."

From a diary of Jonathon Cobb, Dedham, Massachusetts, October 22, 1825, who was invited by his father-in-law John Doggett to give up his little country store and solicit subscriptions to a projected series of lithographs portraying the first five presidents of the United States:
"Upon representation of father Doggett and one J. Pendleton, that same Pendleton could and would take lithographic prints of the presidents of U.S. I was induced to give up my engagement in store to make the purchase of said copyright prints --."

From letter to Mr. Salmon Brown from John Doggett, dated Boston, May 8, 1829:
"Agreeable to the directions of the Messrs. Pendleton we have forwarded to the care of Mr. William G. Hewes, New Orleans, (there being no vessel here bound to Mobile), 20 boxes each containing a set of the Presidents, the American Kings, nicely framed packed."

From the foregoing notes, it may be assumed that:
1. Doggett decided to publish likenesses of the first five Presidents.
2. Gilbert Stuart agreed to paint the five portraits.
3. Pendleton undertook making the prints by the lithographic process which was then relatively new (Nationiel Currier was an apprentice in the Pendleton establishment from 1828 to 1833).
4. Doggett is undoubtedly responsible for the phrase, "The American Kings."

APIC CHAPTER NEWS

by Ferd O'Brien, #103.
1355 N. Sandburg Tr., Chicago, IL 60610

Gateway-to-the-West Chapter

The St. Louis area chapter met on May 14 with a fine turnout of about thirty members and guests. President Paul Williamson arranged for a showing of a most interesting film on the Truman Library and the film of the APIC 1970 National Convention in Boston. Our very energetic and dedicated President died suddenly in June and Warren Lee, our Vice President, has assumed the Presidency with George McGrath replacing Warren as Vice President. The September meeting is scheduled for Friday evening, September 10, at the Farm and Home Savings Building in Webster Groves -- we welcome you.

John Mayne, Secretary-Treasurer

Connecticut Chapter Meeting

The Spring meeting sponsored by the Connecticut chapter was held on April 18 and 19 at the Holiday Inn in Meriden. It was a genial but much smaller group than had attended in the past. On Saturday, July 24, the usual summer picnic-meeting was held at Just Buttons Museum in Southington with Chapter President Ed Gumprecht presiding. Dave Frient of Fort Lee, New Jersey was the guest speaker telling of what the APIC has meant to their collection and to their enjoyment. (Janice shares their hobby enthusiasm) APIC Director Don Coney presented Frank Corbeil with the beautiful plaque awarded for his outstanding Woman Suffrage display at last year's Boston Convention. The next meeting is scheduled for October.

Greater Chicago Chapter Meeting

The June 18-19 Midwest regional at the O'Hare Port Inn was attended by about 150 from states on both coasts and in between. The large spacious facilities were utilized for banquet, bourse and meeting. Chapter President, Nelson Chubb, introduced APIC President Gene McGreery, who gave an interesting talk on the "Collecting of Political America." Dr. Bob Loff conducted a most interesting auction and LeRoy Blommaert, Secretary-Treasurer, was Meeting Chairman and did an outstanding job. APIC Vice President, Larry L. Krug, presented Joe Jacob with the beautiful plaque awarded for his outstanding FDR display at the National Convention in Boston.

Northern California To Meet September 19, 1971

The East Ridge Shopping Center Auditorium, next to Penny's in San Jose will be the scene of the Northern California APIC Chapter meeting on Sunday, September 19, from 12:30 to 4:30 p.m. All are invited. John Fraser, Chapter President

New Empire Chapter Formed

The APIC members of New York State, exclusive of the Metropolitan area (which is in Region 2), met on Saturday, August 7 at the Andrews Memorial United Methodist Church in North Syracuse, New York to organize another Chapter in Region 1. The new Chapter has been named the Empire Chapter and Webster T. Haven, Vice President Region 1, presided until the new officers were elected and sworn in. Those elected were President Robert O. Lowe of Palmyra, Vice President Reverend Herbert D. Loomis of Cortland, Secretary Mrs. Agnes T. Gay of East Rochester, Treasurer Howard S. Thomas of Rochester and Sergeant-at-Arms Willard E. Smith of Norwood. After the business meeting and a lovely luncheon furnished by the ladies of the Church, a display of items and a bourse followed. The next meeting of the Empire Chapter will be held in April, 1972 in Utica, New York.

Dearborn Inn Meeting a Huge Success

The second big event of the summer, planned and executed by the Michigan Chapter attracted some 150 APICer's from coast to coast from August 11 through 13. The bourse, banquet and all facilities of the fabulous Dearborn Inn were top notch. Families enjoyed the pool, the nearby Greenfield Village and the Henry Ford Museum. Special plaques were presented to John W. Barkley, APIC#2, attending his first APIC gathering; to Past Presidents Chick Harris and Bob Sterling and to the Chapter organizer and permanent President, Ed Puls; also to Stan King, VP Region #2, who presented a slide and sound presentation on the Al Smith Campaign which was well done and well received. Thanks to Ed Puls and Jerry Roe (APIC Board members) and to Carlton Brown, Arrangements Chairman for an outstanding meeting.

APIC CHAPTER NEWS CONTINUED.

Mid-Atlantic Chapter To Meet September 11, 1971

On Saturday, September 11, the Mid-Atlantic Chapter will meet at 1:00 p.m. at 2322 20th Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. The swap meet will be followed by a barbecue and all are invited to attend. Bob Fratkin

Colorado Political Items Collectors

Chapter President, Delbert Bishop and the Colorado Chapter have invited collectors from surrounding States and members from Utah, Idaho, and Montana have indicated they will attend the September 19th meeting in Denver. All Region 4 members are welcome.

An Announcement Regarding the DeWitt-Hartford Collection
by Dr. Edmund B. Sullivan, #264, Curator

I am very pleased to announce to the membership that the famous J. Doyle DeWitt Collection of Political Americana is about to go "public." For the past several years Mr. DeWitt has been donating portions of his collection to the University of Hartford.

Some of us experienced the thrill of viewing the Collection, under the title of "America Goes to the Polls," as the highlight of our 1964 National Convention in Hartford. Perhaps others were fortunate to view the Collection when it was exhibited in the mid-1960's at the New York World's Fair and Montreal's Expo-67. The size and the variety of the DeWitt-Hartford Collection, presently about 25,000 pieces, is at a stage which makes it feasible for the University to plan its future.

The immediate priority is the need for permanent housing, specifically a non-profit museum and educational facility to be located on the University of Hartford campus. The University committee responsible for administering the Collection hopes that this priority can be realized in time for dedication during the Bi-Centennial year of 1976. Since the Collection does have considerable patriotic and educational potential, current thinking in the committee emphasizes two further priorities; (a) an undergraduate research center in American political history; (b) a material publications center for preparing instructional and learning aids for elementary and secondary school teachers and students. In effect, it is our intention to put the Collection to work, to make it more than a remote, untouchable museum assortment -- to make it available to the general public, hobbyists, scholars, and students of all ages.

I am asking, therefore, for active support by the APIC in helping to establish a national center for our hobby. Such support will require considerable planning, hard work and money -- lots of it. The Collection's future is limited only by our collective imagination and energy. Since last January, I have put in many hours of work, primarily to acquire and intimate feeling for the Collection. I expect to finish this stage in late August. From this stage on I need much creative and enthusiastic assistance; and talents of a kind which are certainly represented in the APIC membership, e.g., fund raising, cataloging, museum designing, display and layout work. We are presently seeking public and private funding for the dual purposes of cataloging the Collection and for developing a systematic plan. Several other fund raising ventures are also being explored.

In a future issue of the KEYNOTER, I hope to have more specific information available. In the meantime I would appreciate hearing from the members -- questions, comments, your reaction, generally.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR MAKING DISPLAY CARDS, by Steve Ide, #2317.

These are some ideas I have used to build inexpensive cards upon which to mount my buttons. Should you have any old velour or cordurey you can use it as follows: Take a piece of the cloth, cut it so it will cover a stiff piece of cardboard (shirt laundry cards are good), sew up the sides and presto, you have a nice looking card that compliments the buttons you are displaying. Political cards can be made more attractive by cutting out elephants, donkeys, the candidates pictures, or cartoons, etc. and included to augment your showing. Red, white and blue ribbon from the dime store adds interesting touches also. Rubber cement words well for pasting pictures etc, to the cloth. See what your imagination will come up with in planning new cards.

APICommentary • by Don Coney • 66 Golf Street • Newington, Conn. 06111

A happy man is Bill Huneke (#2045) and with good reason. Bill recently exhibited in the Clifton, New Jersey Youth Week Hobby Fair and received first place in his division AND best in show. Congratulations, Bill, on the cash award and that coveted blue ribbon.

Region 1 Vice President Web Haven (#131) recently spoke before the Cortland, New York Historical Society on Alton Parker. Web's scholarly discourse was accorded three columns in the Cortland newspaper and he had the pleasure of speaking with an acquaintance of Judge Parker.

The June issue of "Just Buttons" magazine features a photograph and description of a truly rare political item -- a Lewis Cass shanked button. The editor, Sally Luscomb (#216), reports that the design, construction and backmarks are similar to those of hopeful Henry Clay's 1848 buttons. Shanked buttons of Zachary Taylor do not have the ornate border of the Cass piece.

Bill Wells (#401) reports reading a most interesting book entitled "The First Ladies." Written by Sol Barzman and published by Cowles Book Company, this volume presents a biography and picture, if available, of each of the Presidents' wives.

The 25th anniversary issue of Antique News was sent to all Antique Trader subscribers and featured a fine article by Reverend Herbert D. Lormis, #1352, on Political America.

Mrs. Margo Russell, APIC#285, editor of COIN WORLD, the numismatists weekly magazine, has always been most generous with sample copies of COIN WORLD at our National, as well as many Regional, APIC meetings, and deserves a formal "Thank you." In a recent COIN WORLD issue, readers are told about a new Hobby Protection Bill, sponsored by Congressman Seymour Halpern (Rep-NY) and are urged to back the bill through their local Coin Clubs, letting their Congressman know they support it fully. This great bill calls for plain and permanent marking of the calendar year and manufacture on all coins, stamps and political items, exactly what the APIC would like to see. A COIN WORLD editorial headed, "A Brummagem Bill" states in part:

> "Congressman Halpern apparently has listened to the American Political Items Collectors. They became so incensed at the invasion of fake items in Political Americana, they adopted a special word to describe reproductions and fakes - 'brummagem.' Pronounced brum-ajem, a noun meaning a showy but inferior or worthless thing; an apt description of all the objectionable, spurious material that invades all hobbies."

Joseph M. Jacobs, #2084, and his 45,000 item FDR collection was featured in the August 12 issue of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Joe's collection of all types of mementoes of FDR is the largest outside of the Hyde Park (FDR's Home) Collection.

Once again, Steven Russell, #1723, has come up with a great display in his school room. This time it's FDR and Steve tells us that he prepares a completely new display about every two months. Does anyone doubt that Steve's students are tops in their knowledge of American history and politics. (see photo below)

ODD AND UNUSUAL ITEMS
USED DURING THE McKINLEY CAMPAIGN OF 1896-1900

by Elmer A. Piercy, APIC #19

In my fifteen years of collecting presidential political campaign items, no other campaign years have seemed to be so productive of unusual and odd campaign materials as the McKinley-Bryan election battles of 1896 and 1900.

With the advent in 1896 of the celluloid pin-back buttons, the button manufacturers of that period seemed to have run wild. There were hundreds of colorful designs created, copied with slight changes by other manufacturers, many small local operators starting up with ideas of their own so that the market of that time was literally flooded with a wide choice and wide variety of pin-backs. Not to be outdone, other manufacturers introduced many multicolored or plain, all-metal items made into studs, mechanical pieces, metal badges, metal gimmicks, paper puzzles, trick pieces, imitation money, etc. With such a flood of material available then, and new ones constantly being found, there are many classifications of that era in which the present day collector can specialize. Some, to mention a few, might be Gold Bugs, Dinner Pail items, so-called Bryan Money, Bryan 16 to 1 pins and metals, silver slogan pins and the ceramic studs.

Recently a great deal of pleasure was derived in putting together this frame of such material and, for want of a better name, has been labeled The Odd and Unusual Items of the McKinley Campaigns. From this frame, the Dinner Pail and Gold Bug items were purposely left out as they deserve a separate category as do the Bryan money pieces. May we share with you some of those odd and unusual pieces, knowing full well that twice as many exist as these accumulated over the past fifteen years?

Description of Items Pictured on Next Page

1. A shell pressing with stud back. Natural tin with picture of McKinley and words "American Tin Plate".
2. Stick pin, photo McKinley in center, Red-White-Blue blades. A spinner, will spin by blowing on it or in the wind.
3. A shell caricature of Bryan's head. Mouth closed.
4. (See #3.) Mouth open. When pulled down a red and white sign reads 16 to 1.
5. A mechanical pin back or stick pin. The white house in blue and white with a sign in the doorway reading "Here he is" when lever on top is pushed Bryan's picture appears. Another push and McKinley's picture appears. Another push and original words reappear.
6. Head of McKinley on round gold colored planchet with a copper tube running from back of mouth. Tube goes through lapel button hole, attaches to rubber tube and bulb filled with water. Anyone looking closely at lapel button can be given a shot of water from McKinely's mouth.
7. A pin back celluloid with a caricature drawing of Bryan. Refers to Bryan's campaign for silver to be tied to gold. Republicans said dollar would be worth 47¢ less if he were elected.
8. A simulated gold stud with black lettering, all metal.
9. A stick pin. Banner over head reads McKinley.
10. All metal stud. Engraved border. R-W-B reading McKinley and gold.
11. Metal stud, bronze, engraved with eagle and McKinley-Hobart.
12. Mechanical salesman safety pin. A twist one way shows picture of McKinley-Hobart. A twist opposite way shows picture of Bryan-Sewall.
13. Obverse side of 14, when eagle is standing erect obverse reads, "A dollar worth 100 cents, McKinley and Hobart for Prosperity." Turning eagle so that wing is dropped 15 reads, "A dollar worth 50 cents, Bryan and Sewell and Adversity."
14. Reverse of 13.
15. Obverse of 13 when turned 45°.

Description of items Pictured on next page, continued.

16. Bronze (simulated gold) clicker or clacker. Remember the Click with Dick item? This has head of McKinley and words "Sound Money."
17. A bronze stick pin eagle, R-W-B enameled shield, bronze bust of McKinley.
18. Imitation gold watch case with picture of McKinley.
19. Bar pin, white enameled petals, gold trim, banner beneath pictures, black enamel with gold letters reading "A Pair of Daisies."
20. Stick pin, bronze (gold) shell dustpan, with picture of McKinley.
21. Stick pin, bronze (gold) shell broom, with picture of McKinley.
22. Bar pin, mechanical, enamelled R-W-B with gold trimmed picture of McKinley.
23. (See #22.) When catch is released, flag opens showing words as pictured.
24. Bar pin, gold bicycle with pictures of McKinley and Hobart. Many Wheelmen associations and groups backed McKinley.
25. Bar pin, all bronze flag with words X-Ray. Mechanical.
26. (See #25.) When catch is released, flag opens to show picture and words.
27. Bar pin, gold hand holding enamelled RWB flag, gold trimmed. Mechanical.
28. (See #27.) When catch released, flag opens to show gold interior and pictures.
29. Bar pin, black horseshoe frame holding dark red pennant with black letters spelling McKinley.
30. Bar pin, gold horseshoe with white letters on dark brown, a mechanical.
31. (See #30.) When back of horseshoe is turned, shows picture of McKinley.
32. Stick pin, letters U. S. form dollar sign and words standard appear on shell money bay in brass (gold).
33. Side view of horseshoe nail ring with head and name of McKinley.
34. (See #33.) Full view of horseshoe nail ring.
35. Stick pin, shell money bag of brass (gold) reading sound money.
36. Shanked brass button with dollar sign on it.
37. Pocket token, money bag with dollar sign and words prosperity.
38. Stick pin, all aluminum showing picture of McKinley at dinner table, front of table words read four more years. Words around the rim read McKinley and good square meals.
39. Stick pin, brass, head of McKinley on top of R-W-B enamelled flag shaped like a top with gold words reading "McKinley On Top."
40. Rear view black enamelled stud. Reads Sound Money in gold letters.
41. Front of 40 has spring pressure to hold five dollar gold piece, as shown.
42. Pin back celluloid picture of Bryan in coffin. Refers to the many speeches Bryan made during the campaign.
43. Famous Bryan coffin stud. Closed reads, "Billy Bryan, Nov. 3, 1896."
44. (See #43.) Open coffin shows silver figure of Bryan. Reads, "Free silver, knocked him out."
45. Pin back celluloid picture Bryan in coffin.
46. Pin back celluloid. Red background gold bicycle imprint.
47. Bar pin brass mechanical, gold letters. GOP on blanket. Opens to picture candidates.
48. Metal stud red top, white center and blue bottom with names engraved into steel through enamel.
49. Key charm, all brass, embossed jugate pictures on front, bicycle on back.
50. Shell pin, brass (gold) elephant with red blanket, letters GOP and figure of McKinley riding head of elephant, non-mechanical.

ODD AND UNUSUAL MCKINLEY ITEMS.

THE 1940 DISPLAY OF A DECEASED APIC MEMBER - ARE YOU GETTING READY FOR 1972?

JEFFERSON DAVIS (1808-1889)

by William R. Wells, #401

Jefferson Davis was born on June 3, 1808 in Kentucky only a few miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. He graduated from West Point and became a wealthy Mississippi planter and was elected to the House of Representatives from Mississippi in 1845 and 1846. He served under President Pierce as Secretary of War and was Senator for Mississippi from 1847 to 1851 and from 1859 to 1861. As a leader of the secession, he was chosen as President of the Confederacy in February of 1861 by the provisional Congress at Montgomery and was again chosen by popular vote and inaugurated a second time on February 22, 1862.

In the perspective of time his greatest weakness has been revealed to be the lack of administrative skill. Davis was, in a sense, doomed to failure from the start, as he was unable to gain the complete affection and cooperation of his people. His devotion to the South, however, never wavered. Despite many physical handicaps, he demonstrated throughout his life honesty, courage, fortitude and a firmness in the right as he saw it. In Sectional terms, he may be adjudged quite justly to be one of the true patriots in American history.

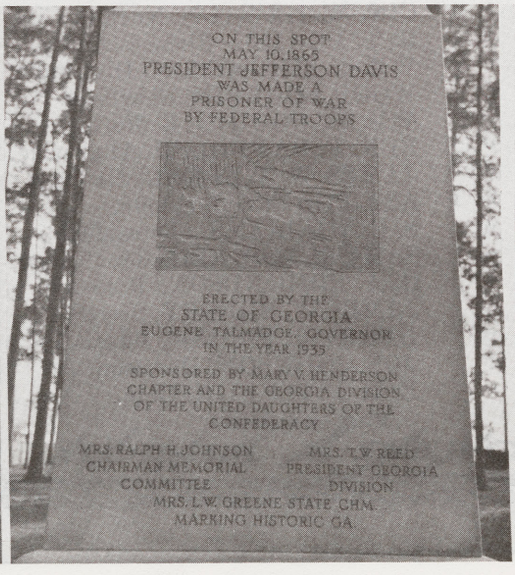
Davis followed the war quite closely and despite the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to Union forces, he as Commander-in-Chief journeyed with his aides and family to the trans-Mississippi Department to unite Confederate forces and continue the war until a peace suitable to the South could be negotiated. Jefferson Davis was overtaken in Georgia, by the Fourth Regiment of the Michigan Cavalry, in the grey morning dawn of May 10, 1865 and placed under arrest. With Davis' capture died all hopes of the Confederacy for a new nation based on the South's interpretation of a Constitutional government inherited from the founders of our country.

Today the Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park is located at the historic location of Davis' capture. It is located about 15 miles East of Interstate 75 on Georgia State Route 32, at the Sycamore exit and is open year-round. On the spot where Davis was captured stands a monument to commemorate the event, where and when the last symbol of executive authority of the Confederacy was abolished. (See photos 1 and 2) A few yards away on the edge of the little woodland which surrounds the park is a bronze marker which denotes the spot where two Michigan cavalrymen and their horses were killed mistakenly by another converging Union cavalry group on that eventful May morning. Another of the most interesting features of the Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park is the handsome Confederate Museum which harbors many Confederate documents and other relics of the War Between the States. (See photo 3)

Here the present generation is reminded that "the greatness displayed by our forefathers a century ago is indeed a precious heritage, for it enables us to look forward with calm confidence to the crises which confront us and our children. Because our forefathers endured, we know that we can endure. Their strength and their example should be our standard."

1

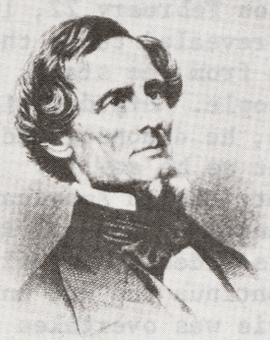
2

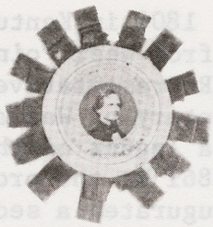


3

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

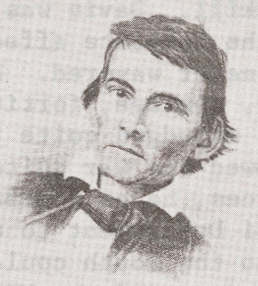
JEFFERSON DAVIS





A paper and cloth badge, 'OUR FIRST PRESIDENT'

ALEXANDER STEPHENS



Election, Wednesday, November 6th, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

:o:

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

:o:

Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

JOHN R. EDMUNDS, Halifax.
ALLEN T. CAPERTON, Monroe.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st District—JOS. CHRISTIAN, Middlesex.
2d " CIN. W. NEWTON, Norfolk City.
3d " R. T. DANIEL, Richmond City.
4th " WM. F. THOMPSON, Dinwiddie.
5th " WOOD BOULDIN, Charlotte.
6th " WM. L. GOGGIN, Bedford.
7th " BEN. F. RANDOLPH, Albemarle.
8th " JAMES W. WALKER, Madison.
9th " ASA ROGERS, Loudoun.
10th " S. C. WILLIAMS, Shenandoah.
11th " SAMUEL McD. REID, Rockbridge.
12th " H. A. EDMUNDSON, Roanoke.
13th " JAMES W. SHEFFY, Smyth.
14th " HENRY J. FISHER, Mason.
15th " JOS. JOHNSON, Harrison.
16th " E. H. FITZHUGH, Ohio.

FOR CONGRESS,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

THEY GOTTA QUIT KICKIN' MY DAWG AROUN'

Many of you have been wondering if the buttons and other items with the slogan, "They Gotta Quit Kickin My Dawg Aroun" are legitimate 'hopefuls' used during Missouri Senator Champ Clark's bid for the 1912 Democratic nomination.

The Houn' Dawg sheet music, (pictured) bears a 1912 copyright and added weight to the theory of the slogan's political significance; this caused Web Haven to begin research -- he found several references to the Houn' Dawg and Champ Clark. Web also whet Bob Lowe's interest and Bob began digging, too -- he has found two articles which close the case. In the book "The Unchosen" by Charles Judah and George W. Smith, published by Coward and McCann in 1962, appears the following on page 136 and 137:

"During the summer and fall of 1911 (Woodrow) Wilson spoke throughout the country. He was austere; lacked 'folksiness' and warmth; he was still too much the professor. Wilson clubs sprang up throughout the country. There was no significant opposition. That was before Champ Clark opened headquarters in St. Louis.

Idoan' keer if he is a houn'
You gotta quit kickin' my dawg aroun'

"Surely, nothing could have seemed more incongruous to Woodrow Wilson than the intrusion of the 'houn' dawg' into the Democratic electoral decision. The slogan had neither political undertones nor overtones. Nonetheless, William Gibbs McAdoo, who rallied

the Wilson forces when his cause was at its lowest ebb, paid tribute to the power of the 'houn' dawg' image:

> 'This strenuous objection to the kicking of hound dogs was shouted, screamed, whispered and catcalled until the air quivered with its echoes. It was silly and meaningless, of course, but if you think it was ineffective you would change your mind if you ever watched a political convention. Clark men seemed to be comforted by saying it over and over. They shouted it in chorus; they shouted it to strangers who shouted it back. We had nothing in the way of a battle cry that was equal to the 'houn' dawg' in noise.'

"So perhaps it did mean something to the delegates who shouted it. Maybe it meant the approaching dawn of glory with Champ Clark in the White House or maybe it was the symbol of something familiar and comforting as opposed to the Princeton professor with his high-flying ideals and high-sounding phrases. Whatever it meant, it was more than convention noise and hysteria."

Also in a June 12, 1912 American Magazine article, (see quote) complete with cartoons, (pictured):

"People are a little weary of the more strenuous reformers who continue to urge upon them unpleasant facts, of the truth of which they are already convinced. They have grown a little irritable over the prevalent note of agitation. A lively minded friend of mine in Washington finds an esoteric significance in the 'houn' dawg' song, which has come from Missouri with Clark's candidacy. He asserts that it represents a mood of the American people --

> "No matter if he is a houn',
> You gotta quit kickin' my dawg aroun'."

"Now, while a large group of people, convinced of the unhealthy and unjust conditions prevailing in the country, may not be willing to support a "stand-patter" who will keep things as they are (note the political sense which causes every candidate in the field to declare that he is a real or true or genuine progressive!), neither are they quite willing, yet, to take the plunge into any comprehensive scheme of reform. They don't want Harmon for the first reason and they are against Wilson for the second. What more natural, then, that they should turn toward the colorless Clark?

"It is one of Clark's chief recommendations, indeed, that he has nothing very serious against him. He stands for nothing new, or strange, or surprising. Indeed, he is a fine example of the old-fashioned partison politician. As he stands at the speaker's desk in his long coat -- and he is a distinguished-looking figure -- or appears on the street in his broad-brimmed black slouch hat, with a touch of color in his neck-scarf, he makes one think -- well, of Henry Clay. His speeches are old-fashioned -- illuminated by quotations from old poems and songs, old adages, and catch phrases from the Bible and Thomas Jefferson, and enlivened with old-fashioned jibes at the Republican party.

"Thus, Clark is the sort of a candidate who can be voted for without thinking! And in these perplexing times it is hard work to think and decide."

Quite a variety of buttons were worn by supporters of Champ Clark's unsuccessful bid to head the Democratic ticket in 1912 and some are pictured. Undoubtedly, not all of the "Stop Kicking My Dog Around" buttons are campaign buttons, as some have been produced over the years for novelty stands at carnivals and fairs. These were usually a 1-1/4" litho or a celluloid with a checkered border.